

Raftsmen's Journal.



J. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 13, 1870.

Congress, it is said, will do nothing for the withdrawal of the fractional currency, at present.

It is announced that Andrew Johnson is going to Europe. The country will be none the worse off on that account.

The disposition of the U. S. Senate is to pass a very stringent law against polygamy. That's right. The sooner that morals corrupting blotch is removed from our country the better.

The Treasurer of the Avondale Relief Fund acknowledges the total receipt of \$140,894 61, the custody and investment of which he satisfactorily accounts for. Widows receive \$16 50, and children \$8 33, per month.

A contemporary says that the miserable failure of the Democrats in the Western States and Rhode Island, at the recent elections, is owing to the fact, "that numerous members of their party voted for the Cardiff Giant, just from a habit of supporting fossils."

An exchange thinks the adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature "should be celebrated in an appropriate manner," as "the most glorious event since the surrender of Lee." That clap has a rather poor opinion of our law makers, or wants a little "illumination" on the subject. Which?

The Pittsburgh Post is highly indignant because it was telegraphed from Cincinnati that the new colored citizens all voted with the Republicans. "Who has been claiming otherwise, that this consoling intelligence should be flashed over the wires to the faithful in other cities?" exclaims this infatuated organ of the disappointed Democracy.

Grave charges against the official and personal integrity of General Howard, in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, have been brought forward by Mr. Ferrando Wood, of New York. In justice to that excellent officer, the House has ordered the investigation, which, otherwise, would have been demanded in vain by his disreputable accuser.

The leading newspapers throughout the country are engaged in discussing, pro and con, the further continuance of the income tax. The arguments against the tax are generally based on its unjust and inequitable nature; while those in its favor allege that it bears heaviest on the wealthy classes, and that, comparatively speaking, it is no burden to the laboring people.

The "steer man," in New York, it is said, smokes, drinks, walks a hundred yards, and sings "Shoo Fly," inside of five minutes. As soon as a voting attachment can be constructed, he will deposit a ballot, and can be hired out as a repeater—an event which will be hailed with great rejoicing by the Democracy, as a less expensive mode of carrying on their "repeating" operations.

Indiana has been allowed a claim of \$481,000 against the General Government in return for the spoils of the raid on Morgan. Let our own border claimants learn a lesson from this Hoosier success, and turn their batteries from Harrisburg to Washington. If payment is to be made at all for the losses incurred by citizens in the war, Pennsylvania can certainly present as strong a case as Indiana.

The Committee in the Watt-Diamond contested election case awarded the seat to the rightful occupant, Mr. Watt, on the eve of the adjournment of the Legislature. The frauds proven, were of so flagrant a character, that even Mr. Lowry, who seemed to favor the cause of Mr. Diamond throughout the whole investigation, could not refrain from signing the majority report. Thus justice has once more triumphed over wrong.

MEXICO—Mexico is again in a state of ferment. The San Luis and Zacatecas rebels still show signs of life. Canales, Aguirre and the rest of that class of revolutionary leaders are still at their old games. Unable to take the field in large numbers they have fallen back, as a dernier resort, on a guerilla system of warfare. Nerech has made his escape from the capital, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police to effect his capture. Fears for the safety of the city of Mexico were entertained at latest accounts, and the prospects are dreary throughout the whole republic. The Anasahuatlans are again committing depredations in the State of Chihuahua. Several murders have been reported, and more than the usual quota of incidents which generally go to make up Mexican intelligence swell our latest despatches from this unhappy land.

GOV. GEARY'S VETO.—The veto placed by Gov. Geary upon the bill which would have abstracted nine million five hundred thousand dollars from the Sinking Fund, had it become a law, for the purpose of building railroads and extending lines already built, is very generally sustained by the press of both political parties, and by the people of the State, judging by the voice of the press, which, as a general rule, reflects their views. It is held by eminent lawyers to be one of the best and soundest vetoes ever sent to the Legislature of this State. The constitutional views of the Governor are too plainly correct to be disputed by any one pretending to intelligence and candor, and his remarks upon the danger of adopting the State policy, such as the vetoed bill would have inaugurated, will meet with the almost unanimous approval of the people.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Railroad Bill Vetoed.

The "Omnibus" Railroad bill, as it was called, was vetoed by Gov. Geary, on two grounds: first, because it was unconstitutional, and secondly because it was inexpedient. While we admit the force of Gov. Geary's objections, we cannot but express our regret, that the opportunity for the development of the North Western portion of the State has been lost. Our people were deeply interested in the project, and will be very generally disappointed. It was universally supposed that the bill in the Sinking Fund, would be taken at all events, and we thought if it was to be done, it was only equitable and just that our section, which so much needs development, should have its fair share.

We are not in the habit of commending the acts of Senator Wallace, but deem it only right to say, that his course with regard to this bill was in the interest of all his constituents.

On principle, the veto was right, and Governor Geary has simply discharged his sworn duty, although it happens to be a serious disappointment to many of our people.

THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—The Pittsburgh Gazette of April 4th, makes the following reference to the official capacity and tact of H. B. Swoope, Esq., the lately appointed U. S. District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania.

"The Federal Court room in this city has been for eight days past the theatre of a trial of the greatest importance to the district, as well as the forum in which a conspicuous professional triumph has been won. Our local columns afford the details of points especially adjudicated, which we repeat for the information of the trade. In this place we propose only to refer to the distinguished ability and success with which District Attorney Swoope has throughout a protracted controversy, maintained the interests of the Government and vindicated the discretion of his official superior in conducting the most important terms to his hands. The proceedings being in the nature of a criminal information by the revenue officers, against certain parties for a violation of the law, three counts, out of four, in the indictment have been sustained by the Court. And this, notwithstanding the most zealous efforts of counsel for the offenders, who, it is said, had not hesitated more than once to predict their complete triumph over the District Attorney. When it is seen that this officer has in this contest been opposed by his own professor in that place, whose technical skill with such litigation must be admitted, the result confers marked honor upon the professional abilities of Mr. Swoope."

For some years the Democrats of California have ridden into power on the anti-Chinese questions. When called upon to meet them with practical legislation, they have invariably put off their constituents with something of a general and vapory case. During the last session of the Legislature it was felt that the real issues could no longer be dodged. Averting to a sense of a voidable accountability, it became apparent that either Chinese must be forbidden to land in the State, or, if landed, their employment must be prevented. How to get about either of these illegal and prospective measures puzzled the brains of the wisest. After hot debates, motions and counter motions, resolutions and re-resolutions, a sense of shame and disgust began to creep over the most active workers, and finally the conviction forced itself home that the thing could not be done. Some one, more sensible and humane than the rest, moved to refer the matter to Congress. Thus California gets out of the dilemma into which her Democratic leaders forced her, and these leaders will in the future be compelled to look about for another sensational hobby to ride.

How it Works.—In 1863, a reciprocity year, there came into the United States, free of duty \$8 000 worth of eggs from Prince Edward's Island. In 1867, with reciprocity abrogated, and the tariff imposing a duty of ten per cent, on foreign eggs—Prince Edward's Island sent us \$24, 210 worth of the article. The eggs, it appears, are packed in oats, and on oats the tariff imposed a duty of ten per cent, as it did on eggs; but by packing the Prince Edward's Island eggs in oats, said oats were not taxed, but packing as it were chaff or straw or other such thing, and thus it paid, through the ten per cent tariff, to import \$24,210 worth of eggs by reason of the 50,000 or 60,000 bushels of packings, oats cars, which were the transporting medium of the same. Of course the eggs came dearer by the ten per cent duty which they paid, and equally of course they did not pay; so that the consumer paid both duties, though the tariff got but one.

WOMAN IN CONGRESS.—At last the woman suffrage question has made its appearance in the shape of a proposed sixteenth amendment to the Constitution. This amendment, which was introduced into the House by Mr. Julian on Monday a week, forbids any State to deprive any of its citizens of the right of suffrage by reason of their sex. Doubtless Mr. Julian's bill will be killed after the House has discussed it to some extent; but its introduction is only another evidence of the prominence which the woman question is rapidly assuming.

"Paris by Sunlight and Gashlight." A work descriptive of the Mysteries and Miserie, the Virtues, Vices, Splendors and Crimes of the City of Paris, by James D. McCabe, Jr., National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

The eagerness with which all Americans who can spare the time and means, rush off to Paris every year, has become almost a national characteristic. Indeed, this is not to be wondered at, for of all places in the world, Paris is the most interesting to the lover of pleasure and what is generally held to be the most agreeable to the eye.

This most interesting of cities displays to the novice its enchantments in two aspects so widely different, that the author shows us Paris in two different phases—"By Sunlight" and "By Gashlight." The quantity of sermons and veritable history presented by this work, as connected with the various objects of interest in Paris is immense. That of the Palaces and other public buildings is exhaustive and complete. The latter is made acquainted with all the proud triumphs and monuments of the past and present eras. He is led through the grandest galleries of art, and the history and descriptions of the leading objects of sculpture and painting, are laid before him. He is introduced into the family of the Emperor, and carried through the scenes of his private and social life. He is led up to the garters of the pretty Grisettes, and listens to the stories of their loves; and is made a confidant in the secret intrigues of the ladies of rank. He visits the Queens of the Demi-monde in their gorgeous houses, and contemplates their lives, and is made a witness of the delicacies of French cooking and Parisian drinks, and smokes his Cigarette at night on the glittering Boulevard. He has the curtain drawn back and is shown the dark mysteries, the rogueries, villainies, and the frightful crimes of the City. He is introduced into the scenes of the most celebrated theatricals, and when he lays the book aside, finds it hard to believe that he has not actually seen Paris for himself, and participated in person, in the scenes which he has been reading. The book is illustrated with 150 splendid engravings made in Paris, by the best artists of France, under the personal supervision of the author. It is sold only by subscription.

The Late Elections.

In Connecticut, English, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 835. The Republicans have a majority of 1 in the Senate, and 11 in the House. No doubt the Democracy will claim this as a great triumph, but there is no claim that public sentiment has changed in the least. English and Jewell were the respective candidates on two occasions previous to this. In 1868 English (Dem.) had 764 majority, and in 1869 Jewell (Rep.) had 411 majority. And hence, at least, the Democracy have won but a barren victory, not having secured the control of the State Government. The result, this year, is due to the smallness of the vote, a heavy snow storm having kept many Republicans—too many of whom are fair weather men—from the polls.

The municipal elections in Ohio resulted generally satisfactory to the Republicans. In Cleveland, our majority is 300 more than last spring, although we lost two members in the city, but still retain our majority. Cincinnati gives an average Republican majority of over 3,000, and each Board of the Councils is largely Republican. Columbus, Toledo, Lima, Massillon, and, in fact, nearly every important town in the State, give the usual Republican majorities.

One of the glorious results of the Cincinnati election for members of the School Board, is the defeat of Rev. Thomas Vickers, the leader of the anti Bible movement. This man did more than any other member of the former board to effect the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools of Cincinnati, last fall, and now the people have properly rebuked him. He ran far behind his ticket. The new School Board is said to consist of 26 members in favor of reading the Bible in the public schools, and 22 opposed to it. We rejoice at this result. It proves that Cincinnati is sound morally, as well as politically.

At the election for School Commissioners in Wilmington, Delaware, last week, the Republicans elected 14, and the Democrats but 4. This is a very gratifying result, in deed, and indicates the speedy emancipation of Delaware from the thralldom of Democracy.

The election in Rhode Island, last week, resulted in favor of the Republicans by an overwhelming majority.

The Bible in the School.—The disposition to stir up sectarian prejudices in regard to our common schools is to be regretted. It is not breaking out in Cincinnati, or New York alone, but even to some extent, as our readers are aware, in Pittsburgh. Our schools are for people of all faiths, and no sect, whether Roman Catholic or any other, has a right to demand that the Bible be excluded from the schools. What challenges the enthusiasm of one denomination is distasteful, and even insulting, to another. The schools are organized on a basis of freedom, and they should be kept as free as the air. All classes and all denominations are equal in the eyes of the law, and no one, however powerful, should be allowed to grant or withhold privileges in them to another. The system recognizes the equality of all sects. The Church and the State must be kept separate, and our common schools are for all, and not for any one sect. With magnificent churches lifting their spires heavenward in every city and town, and places of divine worship scattered all over the country, the Church ought to be able to take care of itself, without seeking to disturb the harmony of the State. With magnificent churches lifting their spires heavenward in every city and town, and places of divine worship scattered all over the country, the Church ought to be able to take care of itself, without seeking to disturb the harmony of the State. With magnificent churches lifting their spires heavenward in every city and town, and places of divine worship scattered all over the country, the Church ought to be able to take care of itself, without seeking to disturb the harmony of the State.

The proceedings of the Legislature for the session of 1870 will make a volume of portentous size. A very large number of bills were introduced and acted upon. Probably not much less than 2,000 bills which originated in the House, will be incorporated into the statutes of the Commonwealth.

The St. Paul Daily Press states that Gen. Hancock has received orders from Washington to establish a new military post at Pembina on the borders of Winnipeg. There may yet be serious trouble growing out of the resistance of the Red Riverites to the detestation of the Hudson Bay Company, the British home government and the Dominion of Canada.

The Supreme Court of Chicago has decided that a promissory note given by a candidate for public office to a rival candidate, the consideration being that the receiver of the note shall withdraw from the candidacy, is void, for the reason that such a contract is "contrary to public policy, and of a character tending to debauch public morals."

Attention Housekeepers! The undersigned would inform the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of housework, and at reasonable prices. Being practical workmen they are confident that they can render satisfactory service to any who employ them. For particulars can be found at the Barber shop, second street, Clearfield, Pa. W. L. KREBS.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, Pa. HARRISON & ODELL, No. 141 March Term, 1870. JOHN TRUTMAN, Domestic Attachment. All parties interested are hereby notified that the final account of the Trustees in the above stated case, has been filed in my office on April 13th. A. C. FATE, Prothy.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY, Pa. FIRST BANK OF CLEARFIELD, No. 118 March Term, 1870. G. W. BARNWELL, Domestic Attachment. All parties interested are hereby notified that the partial account of the Trustees in the above stated case, has been filed in my office on April 13th. A. C. FATE, Prothy.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! JOHN TROUTMAN, Having just fitted up a new and elegant Furniture Room on Market street, East of the "Allegheny House," Clearfield Pa., notice the public that he keeps on hand all kinds of chamber suits, (wax and common), one seat and Windsor chairs etc, which will be sold cheap for cash. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. A. P. F. 1870.

RULE OF COURT, Adopted 21st March, 1870.—All parties interested are hereby notified that any cause and proceeding in the Court of Common Pleas, in this county, which has been filed in my office on April 13th, will be considered by me on April 13th. A. C. FATE, Prothy.

1870—Spring Style SIKK HATS, at C. KRATZER'S, opposite the Jail.

PAINTS—Lined Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Pure White Lead, Paint, Brushes, Varnishes, etc. at reduced prices, at C. KRATZER'S, opposite the Jail.

MUSICAL GOODS—Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, Chromas, Harmoniums, Violin Strings, Bells, Keys and Tull Pieces Tuning Forks, Protractors, etc. at C. KRATZER'S, opposite the Jail.

A Little of Everything.

Back—many of a waterman. A "curl of the lip"—a moustache. A rare mind—your own business. A good pilot—the chap who runs the overland route.

The city of Dayton will pay \$390,000 income tax for 1870. Down—the other night who was tripped by "benzene," the other night.

Six men have died in Oil City in the last six weeks from excessive drinking. There are 1,500 applications for 230 census takers in the Southern Ohio District.

A member of the Kansas Legislature rejoices in the name of Gasaway Sprightly. At Corvinton, Georgia, when a man got drunk his head is shaved by the authorities. A good idea.

Ebenberg gains three votes and Cambria, on about thirty by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. A sentimental you is says he prefers hanging on the neck to hanging by the neck, but that both are dangerous.

The claim of Indiana on the General Government for about \$150,000, growing out of Morgan's raid, has been allowed.

The Stock Exchange vault in New York contains every night securities valued at over two hundred millions of dollars.

Our navy is fast going to ruin. Not content with disposing of nearly all the iron-clads, they are now selling the cast-irons.

Peck Republican, has been elected to Congress in the Toledo (Ohio) district to fill the vacancy created by the death of Hoag.

of the new Texas Senator, Morgan C. Hamilton told it that he never smoked a cigar or took a drink, and yet he claims to represent Texas.

The President is reported on good authority to have stated in conversation that he had no intention of issuing an amnesty proclamation at present.

Dispatches received by last mail from Minister Sickles indicate that a crisis is rapidly approaching in Spanish affairs. He does not despair however, of yet bringing about an adjustment of the Cuban trouble.

Commissioner Delano has received an anonymous letter from Cincinnati, enclosing whiskey stamped at \$45 30 which the writer confesses were stolen from the Collector of the Second district of Ohio.

An Indiana paper tells of a lawyer there who charged a client ten dollars for collecting nine but said he would not press him to pay the other dollar for a few days, if it would be more convenient for him to let it stand.

Samuel Harris of Bristol had a brother in the battle of Gettysburg who was reported killed. He found and buried, as he supposed, the body. A few weeks ago he was very much surprised by his brother walking in alive and well.

Official information has just been received in Washington that the French Atlantic Cable Company has accepted its exclusive concession for funding cables from the United States to French soil.

It is stated in a recent report of the Prison Association, that of fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-six prisoners confined in the Penitentiaries of thirty States in 1867, seventy-seven per cent or over ten thousand of the number had never learned a trade.

Fainting is caused by a want of blood in the brain, when the heart for any reason fails to forward enough for its use. For this reason a fainting person should always be laid down, as the circulation is more easily restored in that position than in an upright posture.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

\$1140 How I made it in 6 mos with stenography. Samples mailed free. A. J. FELLAS, New York. [Apr 13-3m]

HINTS ON HOUSE PAINTING, by J. W. MASTON, No. 45 P. 4th. Free by mail on receipt of Price Money & Whittor, N. Y. 3m

HOW SHALL WE PAINT OUR HOUSES? By J. W. MASTON, No. 45 P. 4th. Free by mail on receipt of price. Maston & Whittor, New York. [Apr 13-3m]

A GREAT OFFER—HOUSE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from \$5 to \$25 money and pay "New Orleans" Passes for \$75 and up. Apply to J. W. MASTON, No. 45 P. 4th, for cash. [Apr 13-7m]

WHO HAS A HOUSE TO PAINT? READY-MADE COLORS, known as "Ballou's" are guaranteed to be more economical, more durable and more convenient than any paint ever before offered. A book entitled "Paint talk with Practical Painters," with samples sent free by mail on application. MASTON & WHITTOR, 45 P. 4th, Fulton St., New York. Established 1853.

THE HINKLEY FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE, PRICE \$30. Every family in the country needs one. It knits everything from a mitten to a blanket. A child 12 years can work in an hour. It is operated like a sewing machine by hand or foot. It uses but one needle, and is the perfection of beauty and usefulness. Girls, young men and full particulars free to everybody. Agents wanted in every county. Apply quickly to HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., 45 P. 4th, 117 Broadway, N. Y. or Balt., Md.

THE NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE EMPIRE BOWERY. The extraordinary success of their new and improved machine, for light or heavy work has induced the EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. to manufacture a new Family Machine of the same style and construction, with additional ornamentation, making it equal in beauty and finish with other family machines, whereas in usefulness it far outstrips ALL COMPETITORS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER, purifies the blood and cures Scrophulous Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Faculty of the University and many thousands of our best citizens. Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; and for Rosadalis is a case of scrophulous skin disease, which will give you much valuable information.

Dr. W. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says: "I have used Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results, one in a case of scrophulous skin disease, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other was a case of Rheumatism, in which Rosadalis rapidly improved the patient, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients."

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrophulous skin disease, Rheumatism, and other chronic diseases, and has seen the most rapid results. He has used Rosadalis as a cleanser of the Blood, and knows no better remedy.

Samuel C. McFadden, Marfleshboro, Tenn., says: "I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis, and an entirely cured of Rheumatism, and find four bottles, as with it, perfectly cured another, who has scrophulous eye eyes."

Dr. J. M. Seibert, of Lima, Ohio, writes: "I have suffered for twenty years with a chronic eruption over my whole body; a short time since I purchased a bottle of Rosadalis, and after using it for a few days, the eruption disappeared, and I feel better than I have for many years."

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NORMAL INSTITUTE.—The undersigned will open a Normal Institute, in Clearfield, in upper room of Town Hall, on commencing the 2nd of May 1870, and continue ten weeks. Pains will be taken to make the course THOROUGH and PRACTICAL. 1280 W. SANDEN, Co. Supt.

NEW TIN SHOP! FRED SACKETT, Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, (nearly opposite the jail), MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

ALSO, ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK done on reasonable terms. April 6, 1870.

REPORT OF THE First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., as shown by its books at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts - \$161,887 10 Overdrafts - 187 13 U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer - 4,666 97 U. S. Bonds on hand - 2,140 00 Due from Federal Reserve Agents - 4,673 91 Due from other Nat. Banks - 3,515 70 Due from other Banks and Bankers - 4,985 25 Banking House - 2,300 00 Furniture and Fixtures - 1,000 00 Current Expenses - 23 90 Taxes Paid - 379 35 U. S. Bonds on hand - 2,140 00 Fractional Currency (including nickels) - 663 47 Specific - 1,870 00 2,843 47 Legal Tender Notes - 15,185 90 Total - \$324,623 06

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in - \$100,000 00 Surplus fund - 30,000 00 U. S. Bonds on Exchange - 4,666 97 Circulating Notes - 67,150 00 Due Individual Depositors - 118,428 48 Due National Banks - 2,843 47 Due other Banks - 1,074 18 Total Liabilities - \$324,623 06

State of Penn. given in full. County of Clearfield, ss: I, Samuel Arnold, Cashier of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAM'L ARNOLD, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1870. JAMES EVANS, N. P. Correct. John P. Farris, Director. April 6-78-31.

ROSDALIS THE GREAT